text of the measure reads;

A Bill Entifled: "An Act Levying upon the Property of Certain Public Service Corporations, an Annual Tax for the Maintenance of the Common Schools of this State, Providing for the Collection and Apportionment Thereof, as Provided in Section 12a. Article 10, of the State Constitution." e It Enacted by the People of the State of Oklahoma:

Section 1. For the purpose of ning July Is next following the adoption of this Act, and for each fiscal year thereafter an annual tak is hereby lexied upon the property of every railroad company, pipe line company, telegraph company, and upon the property of every public service corporation which in more than one county state; such tax to be equal (as near as may be; to the average rate

this state for like purposes. For the purpose of determining be rate of levy to be applied to the property coming under the pro-the property coming under the pro-visions of this Act for maintaining common schools for any tax year, it.

The platform upon sense:

The is hereby made the duty of the County Chark of each county in this State to furnish the State Auditor-in writing, over his signature and real, not later than October 1st, each year, a statement showing the tax levy for each school district is lits county for such yestate auditor shall add amount of such malfitenance for "general purpose") levy for each State, and shall divide the total number of school tricts in this State, and the quotent shall be held and construed to be the average tax rate for this State for maintaining common schools for such year; and the State Auditor shall, in a book kept for that nurpose, extend the said average rate against all property coming under the provisions of this Act; and such tax is hereby made payable to the State Auditor in like time as taxes upon other property for simflar purposes are payable throughout this Mate: and upon failure to pay, the owner or ewners of such property shall be subject to like penalties

this State, Section 2. All taxes collected under the provision of this Act shall us collected, he paid into the State Treasury to the credit of the common school furd of the State, and the same shall be spportloned and distributed in like time and monner as other common school funds of

taxes regularly levied in

Section 3. Property coming un der the provisions of this Act shall not be liable for the maintenance general purpose tax levy made any school district; but such property shall be subject to taxati for all other purposes, including the school district levy for "interest and sinking fund." the same as before the adoption of this Act.

No one has even advanced a claim that the above measure is not propdrawn to make effective the will of the secople of Oklahoma as expressed in Section 12a. Article 10 the State Constitution. ratified by the people of Oklahoma August The enemies of Section 12a will

fight this measure upon the ground that Section 12a should not be vital-To advance such an arguand NOT the majority should rule Section 12a has been before th in three elections. In the general election in 1919 this proposition was (partly) before the peo-ple. The egislature had ordered it

regular State Question ballot and placing same under the names of the State ticket more than 100,000 voters failed to the election" it lost.

The measure was submitted at a

came a part of the Constitution of districts were affected alike. To Oklahoma.

sectio, was not self executing, but required vitalising legislation.

Constitution reads: "The Legislature SHALL PASS

Not only was this plain mandate cast an Legislature, but in 1916 the people of the State were asked to repeal in favor of such repeal and 127,525 posed repeat.

The Legislature still refusing to falled to act. Section 45 of Article 5 of the Constitution, the measure above fundamentally wrong in principle, shown was initiated and is now sub- It purports to take from the strong mitted to the people of Oklahoma districts that do not need the mone to that is the power of our own and give to the weak districts that frauchise we may enact the legisla- do need the money. Upon its face the recessiry to make effective the this seems to be fair and just. It

pressure the proposed measure could be as-clapsed since Section 12a became a part of our State Constitution, ap-treasurately Four Million Dollars have been diverted from school dis-traction that it aids by taking money from

court by construction, may not al-ter, modify or repeal the same by

Argument in favor of the adoption money collected from the public, tem instead of building it up know- There and Attorney General Freeling has Petition No. 67. The full title and well said in referring to Section 12a:

the people may provide in the Constitution that the part of the tax which comes indirectly from all the people, shall be so distributed that all may have the benefit of a just proportion. To deny that the people may accomplish the

tax levied upon other property in

tional amendment or an initiated question has been duly sub-

mited and calified by the people that it should be vitalized by the Legislature, unless subsequently repealed by the affirmative action of the voters. This is the plain mandate of the Constitution and cannot be ignored without injury to the integrity of our institutions,

as are new, or may hereafter be pro-vided by law for failure to pay ad-

submitted to the people for their adopt same
When section 12A was adopted approval or rejection.

When section 12A was adopted there were but few school boards more than 100,000 voters failed to tious submitted to an uninformed find this question or to east their public, it was permitted to become a votes thereon. The proposition revotes thereon. The proposition re-celved 101,638 "yes" votes and 43,133 "no" votes. Pailing to receive a "majority or all the votes cast in

Nor was this at all supprising. It special election in August, 1913, re-ceiving 63,330 "yes" votes to 30,294 measure affecting every school dis-"no" vo za whereupon the same be-The Supreme Court held that the setio, was not self executing, but equired vitalizing legislation.

Section 45, Article 5 of the State Constitution reads:

"The Legislature SHALL PASS"

Know the full force of the measure, it was necessary to take the average taxable value of the public service corporations of the state, operating in more than one county and apply the proceeds to the per capita population some 5,000 school districts in the state. "The Legislature Stilling Parks to such laws as are necessary to make effective the provisions of effect of vitalizing the measure could not be known, nor could one this Constitution." cast an intelligent vote upon the

The question of vitalizing "12A" of the State were asked to repeal was submitted to the various legis-Section 17a. 76,893 voices were cast latures and by each in turn has been thoroughly investigated and after weeks of exhaustive study and research each legislature has in turn

The regson is that the bill is constitutions: provision beretofore was not until the acid test of figures ratified.

During the seven years that have the proposed measure could be as-

ing that it would be an injury with no means of reparation left under the constitution or the law, and knowing that thousands of children all over the state would be thus left without the means to be educated, refused to vitalize "12A"? Who an say that the legislature did wisely in refraining from inflici-

**Section of the same that they have to share in the interest collected upon our common school for the such collec ing such injury?
Senator Russel has with great perpeople believe that all the legislative podies of the past who have re-used to follow his demands have. The laws of the various states rec acted from improper or impure mo-tives; they were actuated by the litshest ideals of justice and right. The legislatures have refused to

Senator Russel in his argument

Security Fraternal Aul Tumon. He proposed among the proposed proposed the proposed the proposed among the proposed proposed the proposed proposed the proposed the proposed the proposed the proposed the p

ARGUMENT AGAINST ADOPTION OF REFERENDEM PETITION NO. 38, STATE QUESTION NO. 38, STATE QUESTION NO. 111.

Proposed amendment Victors-Scheme Exposed-W. O. W., M. W. A. and Other Fraternal Insurance Societies Affected.

voters. It is asserted that the Frater-

ter, modify or repeal the same by the same by the excessive asset of power, though the would be violative of the four-term under proper standards.

(16) Examples of what some of constitution, which guarantees equal projection of the law. Every Past the district a respectance school is would be violative of the four-term under proper standards.

(16) Examples of what some of constitution, which guarantees equal projection of the law. Every Past the district a respectance school is would be violative of the four-term under proper standards.

(16) Examples of what some of constitution, which guarantees equal projection of the law. Every Past the district a respectance of the W.O. W. A. Naticenth and a few of his henchmen and a

is no basis of representation other prominent members of the so- with many other states doing likeor fixed time of meeting for mid or-ganization and only a few attend its called meetings. In the facts herein given you will see the minister pur-

the organization Members of the Legislature

Deceived.

The Fraternal Congress of Oklahoma gave a banquet to the members of the Legislature in the Lee-Huckins Hotel for the purpose of

Companies.
The laws of the various states recognize two lines or types of policies, one for profit and the other for mutual protection. Sec. 3 of Art. 19 of our Constitution exempts insurance companies which are not conducted, for profil, and insuring only their own mambers (fraternal societies), and all of which the interest of each take upon themselves such disastrous cannot be ignored without injury to the integrity of our institutions, and the spirit of our laws and form of government."

Thomas Jefferson Sald:

"Absolute asquiescence in the decisions of the majority is the fundamental principle of republics."

Ohe of the black spots upon Okiahoma Legislature. This matter, by initiation, has been brought before the voters of the State for a final verdict A "yes" vote upon this measure is a vote to compel respect for and compliance with the will of the people of Okiahoma. regularly and constitutionally expressed.

Prepared and submitted upon behalf of the clitzens of Oklahoma nad who are willing to "acquiesce and the proposed of the proposed of the proposed of the spirance of the proposed of the communities in the towns and clitics. This is the object of the proposed The legislation will include the service of the ser VES. The Fraternal Congress of Cokishoma, composed of the W. O. W. Woodmen Circle, Modern Wood, which in the case of Pretorians Oklahoma in the case of Pret

ter of the business transacted and not the mere formal working of the organization which will fix the true status of the order.

Amendment Would Cause Litigation. If the "bars are laid down," and our beneficial fraternal societies are allowed to write a diversity of com-The affirmative argument is decaptive and is calculated to mislead the stand than one plain, simple type of elapsed since Section 12a became a part of our State Constitution, agree to destroy more school districts that the Prater have been diverted from school many and supersymmetry from the same and compared to the power to tax the public services of a million delaws annually the district thus depleted of the power to tax the public services of a million delaws annually the district thus depleted of the power to tax the public services of a million delaws annually the district thus depleted of the power to tax the public services of a million delaws annually the district thus depleted of the power to tax the public services of a million delaws annually the district thus depleted of the power to tax the public services of a million delaws annually the district thus depleted of the power to tax the public services of a million delaws annually the district thus depleted of the power to tax the public services of a million delaws annually the district thus depleted of the power to tax the public services of a million delaws annually and districts that the public services of a million delaws annually and districts of the million delaws annually the district thus depleted of the public services of a million delaws annually and districts of the public services of a million delaws annually and districts of the public services of a million delaws annually annually and districts of the million delaws annuall conditions would have to close or be superired by private subscriptions. This injustice to school districts would be repeated in varying degrees all over the state destroying and injuring fundreds of schools that are now prespering.

It is it any wonder that the various is it only be superiored to the them. It is it is purpose? No camp or long elects delegates to attend its meetings. About four years ago W.

A. Frailer. Solvering Commander of the would be violative of the fourteenth and a few of his henchmen and a constitution, which guarantees equal type of pulcies are type of type of pulcies are t

of Equalization shall each year levy on an ad valorem basis, a tax of not less than six mills and not more than ten mills upon all taxable (13) Misled opponents of the country within the State not ex-

The state is now spending from \$100 to \$200 per year per capita to educate 5,000 people at higher itstitutions. Yet there are three-quarters of a million boys and siris in our common schools asking the one-tenth as much, a large part of which tenth as much, a large part of which may come from the oil and corporate wealth of Oklahoma.

embarrassed in their attempts to give the district a respectable school term under proper standards.

cieties affected, and the members generally when they understand the facts and see the viciousness of the proposed amendment will vote NO.

If you wish to protect our members, vote NO.

If you do not want the public imposed upon, vote NO. The Fraterial Congress of Oklahoma gave a banquet to the members of the Legislature in the Leeburg of the purpose of "boosting" a certain proposed law and the said proposed amendment to our Constitution. Of course the rank and file of the members belonging to the several fraterial sections of Oklahoma, before the members of the societies affected, and will affirm the charges I have made here.

If you do not want the public imposed under this amendation with the ment. When this bill was filed in April they became at once busy. Offices were opened, statisticians employed for pay, agents sent out over certain sections of Oklahoma to cite in vivid and graphic figures the loss in the members of the societies affected, and will affirm the charges I have made here.

State of Oklahoma:

"Settion ia, Article 10: For the purpose of maintaining the Common Schools of this State, the State Board of Equipment of Constitutional limitation. card will not fight better common schools levy for the blk, state they already en-

(13) Misled opponents of this amendment have tried to intimate that the state that it will operate to draw the chil-with a chief lecturer and three assurance, or nine assistants, or nine-could be further from the truth. On teen assistants, whose duty it would low thirty days to give

leges and universities? An inspection of their enrollment shows that the students are five to one from cities, wealthy school districts, and counties now fighting this amendment. Certainly state aid to common schools will reach more people and do the state more good, than the funds going to higher institutions whose students are primarily, and in great majority, from wealthy centers.

The state is now spending from the interpolarity of attendance and space carcillment of those strictly within the presented regularity within the presented unit of the present assessed valuations in estimating the returns to each county.

(20) The tultion of the central paid for Indian children by the federal sovernment to some school districts. In the present assessed valuations in estimating the returns to each county.

(20) The tultion of the central paid for Indian children by the federal sovernment to some school districts.

enth as much, a large part of which may come from the oil and corporate written. Amendments are often obvicalth of Oklahoma.

(8) The insane asylums, eleemonically because they are amendments. But where the public yeary institutions, prisons and re-

Board Directors: W. G. Master-son, President; A. W. Fanning, Vice-President; M. A. Nash, Secretary; ne of John El Mitchell, Treasurer; Hugh ele- A Carroll, Member: E. D. Price, per Member: M. R. Floyd, Member: \$25, John T. Heffey, Member; Moman H.

ARGUMENT AGAINST THE ADOP-TION OF STATE QUESTION NO. 109.

INITIATIVE PETITION NO. 72. This proposed amendment pro-vides that:

"For the purpose of maintain-ing the Common Schools of this State, the State Board of Equalization shall, each year, levy on an ad valorem basis, a tax not less than six mills and not more than

sufficient amount from this "common fund" to establish a Lecture Bureau in each county in the State with a chief lecturer and three asity, or fraternal property.

Until otherwise provided by law, such taxes collected shall be paid into the State Treasury to the credit of the Common School Fund of this State and shall be apportioned and distributed to the several counties of the State in like time and manner as is now provided for the apportionment and distribution of the Common School Funds of this State in like time and manner as is now provided for the apportionment and distribution of the Common School Funds of this State in like time and manner as is now provided for the apportionment and distribution of the compelled to move to the other Common School Funds of this State."

The Legislature could appropriate should be further from the truth. On the contrary the two very two years and ninety days to give due and destinate twice a day, and lecture the children to site in the runtil common with the consideration to site measure as had been introduced in the once a month, once a week, or time assistants, or nine teen assistants, or nine teen assistants, or nine teen assistants, or nine teen assistants, or nine assistants, or nine teen assistants, or nine teen assistants, or nine teen assistants, or nine teen assistants, or nine assistants, or nine assistants, or nine teen assistants, or nine assistants.

It would be further from the truth. On the tow visit each common school into the sent runtil previous sixty days.

It would be further from the truth. On the contrary the two visit each common school into the sent runtil previous sixty days.

It would be to visit each common school into two visit each common school into the time assistants, or nine assistants. Or nine assistants.

It would not he to the appear to the to visit each common school into the sent runtil two visit each common school into the substitution of two visit each common school into the substitution of two visit each common school into visit each common sc

pertionment and distribution of other Common School Funds of this State."

(1) This proposition is based on the guarantee airendy in our constitution to the effect that every child in Oklahoma shall have equal educational advantages with all other children.

(2) There are now oil properties in Oklahoma valued at about \$550.

ation we are asked to ratify this amendment which requires the levying of an annual tax upon all "tax-able property" of not less than six mills, which money when collected, can be appropriated in any quantity the Legislature may see fit and for any purpose which the Legislature may decide will "aid in maintaining common schools."

Thoughtful consideration of the

possibilities lurking (barely) be-neath the surface in this amendment will certainly result in an over-

will certainly result in an overwhelming vote against its adoption
OKLAHOMA FARMERS UNION,
By ED REGER, Chairman,
E. E. NORMAN, Secretary,
W. D. HENRY, Member,
E. DUFFY, Member,
H. B. CONVERSE, Member,
Evenutive Committee, Executive Committee

Under this amendment the Legis-lature would have the power to ap-propriate, set aside and segregate a lects demanding attention

unworthy bills of any character THIS AMENDMENT SHOULD

bistrict NUMBER 179, in the absolu-her-inafter specified in Section 1 of the Ordinance. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF CFMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF TULSA, OKLA-HOMA: SECTION 1: That there shall be and SECTION 1: That there shall be there is hereby apportioned to and upon and assessed against the s lots and parcels of land-in said si DISTRICT NUMBER 170 in the C Tolsas. Oklahoma, so benefited b construction of said sewer, as a speci-to pay for the construction of said

the amounts respectively as follows.
co-wit:
Addition Lot Block Amt.
Highland Second 9 4 1214-11 SECTION 2: That the assess hereby levied on each of the above tioned lots and parcels of land are a declared to be a lien upon such leparcels of land to the same extent a taxes and shall be collected and and

would produce \$187,000. Grant and country apportionment for her 5, 259 chidren would be less than half of this sum. Fifteen counties pay more advalorem tax per capita than obes Tuisa Country. Among these are Texas, Kingfisher and Woodward. There is not an oil producing county in the State that pays as much advalorem tax per capita than okan country pays more per capita than okan country and the first when it comes to paying advalorem tax.

It will be interesting to look up just where the "wealthy centers" are when it comes to paying advalorem tax.

The farmer has a hard time keepting help on the farm now. This amendment says, in effect, to the farmer's helper. "Come on into town and educate your children; we will tax the farm to pay for their education even though you have moved away from it." The tendency to attract people away from the farming communities is a serious objection to the bill.

It is true that most of the Indian Territory counties would profit financially by this amendment for a few years, but the schools of these counties are still receiving Federal aid to compensate for their montakable land.

All of the objections advanced are of minor importance, however, compared to the five words at the beginning of the second paragraph of the proposed amendment. "Luill other" wise provided by law."

In addition to all other funds now subject to legislative appropriation, we are asked to rarify this amendment which requires the levying of an annual tax upon all "fax," able property" of not less than six mills, which money when collected, an be appropriated in any quantity that is designed to the appropriated in any quantity that is designed to the appropriated in any quantity that is designed to the appropriated in any quantity that is a portion of the publication. The publication of the publication of the publication of the publication when the propose

APPROVED, this 1st day of October, T. D. EVANS, Mayor. MRS. FRANK SEAMAN,

FRANK E. DUNCAN, City Atterney.